

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow, with slowly
rising temperature; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WILSON'S WETS WITH A HEAVY ESTROYER GUARD; BETHMANN ASKS TO BE TRIED IN KAISER'S PLACE; WETS EXPECT DRY SEASON WILL END SEPT. 20

DR. WILKINS, WIFE SLAYER, HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL; CLAIMS INNOCENCE TO END

Physician Nooses Rope
About Neck and Ties It to
Bathroom Fixture.

INQUIRY IS STARTED

Victim Had Been Searched
by Mineola Authorities
After Conviction.

THREE LETTERS ARE LEFT

Suicide Contents He Is Guilt-
less, but Would Be His
Own Executioner.

Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, who was convicted Friday of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, Julia, at their home in Long Beach, California, last night about 7:45 o'clock, tied a rope about his neck, Dr. Wilkins attached the other end of it to the fixture of the shower bath and then jumped from the top of a trash can. His neck was broken and he died a few minutes past 8 o'clock.

Prison officials and coroner Walter R. Jones of Hempstead, together with Charles W. Weeks, District Attorney, immediately began an investigation to ascertain where Dr. Wilkins had obtained the rope—about six feet long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It was said at the jail last night that when the physician was taken back from court Friday he was searched thoroughly and everything seized that could be used for inflicting himself, even a small pair of manicure scissors, with which he could have cut an artery.

But as indication of the fact that he must have obtained the rope only a short time before he used it, when his cell was searched after his suicide prison authorities found a rope between six and eight feet long which he had made by tearing a sheet into pieces and plaiting them together.

Precautions Taken in Jail.

Sheriff Phineas Seaman and his subordinates at the jail had made every effort to safeguard the physician and prevent him doing an injury to himself, although there had been little doubt about his determination to do so. Guards visited his cell and looked at him at intervals of ten and fifteen minutes ever since he was convicted and taken back to await sentence, and when Sheriff Seaman left the jail for a few hours last night he left orders that this practice be continued during his absence.

Shortly before 7:45 o'clock William Hendrickson, a keeper, went to Dr. Wilkins's cell and found that the condemned man had just completed a large number of letters upon which he had been working all morning and most of the afternoon. The physician, on a clear collar, brushed his clothing and shaved. He chatted calmly with Hendrickson about the weather, remarking that there had been a great change in atmospheric conditions.

"But I expect another and more decided change in things soon," he said, and smiled.

Hendrickson attached no importance to this remark, thinking the doctor referred to the weather. He turned and left, and as he went down the corridor Dr. Wilkins stepped from his cell and walked toward the bathroom, some forty feet away and at the end of the corridor on the first floor of the jail. Hendrickson watched him until the doctor went into the bathroom and closed the door. Then the keeper turned and went back to the prison office.

"Wilkins has gone into the bathroom," he told John Mills, another keeper.

Five minutes later Mills went along the corridor and stopped in front of Dr. Wilkins's cell. He saw that the physician was not there, and recalling what Hendrickson had told him, went down the corridor to the bathroom. He called to Dr. Wilkins, but got no response. Then Mills pushed the door open and entered the bathroom.

Dr. Wilkins was hanging by his neck from a rope, which he had made into a noose and tied to the shower bath fixture. Mills immediately took his wife and cut the rope. He felt the physician's pulse and detected a beat.

Try to Revive Victim.

Mills left the physician lying on the floor and went to the door of the bathroom and called to Hendrickson. Then Mills gave the physician what first aid treatment he knew, while Hendrickson telephoned to Dr. Guy F. Clegg, the town physician, and to the Nassau County Hospital, which sent Dr. S. A. Smith and an ambulance. When Dr.

CITIES JOIN TO FOIL BOMBERS

Rumors of New Plots Bring
Police Chiefs to Confer
in New York.

SOVIET BUREAU BLAMED

Attorney-General Says Raid
Gave Evidence of Sowing
Red Ideas Here.

Persistent rumors of the probable recurrence of bomb outrages brought to New York Police Headquarters for a conference yesterday the police chiefs of the eight cities in which the bombs of June 2 were exploded, besides William J. Flynn, head of the Department of Justice secret service, and the New York police officers who have been working on the bomb cases during the last month of "something doing" and yesterday's conference was deemed a wise move by way of preparation. The police do not definitely expect a recurrence of the bomb outrages because they confess they have been unable to penetrate the inner circle of the conspirators. They expect sporadic strikes during the coming month, however, and possible trouble in connection with them. These strikes, they believe, are to be purely political and may appear where there is no industrial cause for them.

Mr. Flynn Talks to Chiefs.

Mr. Flynn, in discussing the general situation with the police chiefs yesterday, went over the provisions of the Attorney-General Palmer, and predicted that if some of these were adopted the work of the police would be made much more effective. He refused to discuss his recommendations.

Following Chief Flynn's discussion it was decided that an even larger conference of mayors, police chiefs, and prosecuting officers should be held soon for similar purposes. Mayor Harry Davis of Cleveland was authorized to confer with Federal officials and to call the New York department. Major R. W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police, and Guy Burlington, assistant inspector of Police in Washington; Col. John R. Garrity, Superintendent of Police, Chicago; James Robinson, Superintendent of Police, and his lieutenants of police and detectives, Joseph A. LeStrange and A. Emanuel of Philadelphia; W. P. Rutledge, Superintendent of Police of Detroit; F. N. Mitchell, Chief of Police of Newton, Mass.; John E. Connelley, Chief of Police of Paterson, and Chief Quigley of Rochester.

Soviet Bureau Blamed.

The Russian Soviet Bureau, according to a statement made by Attorney-General Charles D. Newton yesterday, is the central agency through which Lenin and Trotsky are endeavoring to spread Bolshevism in America, because they say the idea of the Soviet was born here in the mind of Daniel De Leon, founder of the Socialist Labor party. Mr. Newton, who is counsel for the Lusk legislative investigating committee, announced yesterday that the evidence the committee had gathered in its raid on the bureau was enough to show that it was deliberately sowing the seeds of discontent among workmen, particularly the foreign born, in America, in the hope that industrial chaos would lead to the establishment of Communism here as it had been established in Russia.

Mr. Newton predicts that the seizure of papers of the so-called Embassy will sever the connection between the Bolsheviks and the anarchists in this country and enable the committee to bring to light practically every source of red agitation in the country.

Daniel De Leon, according to the Attorney-General was born in Curacao and educated in Germany and Holland. He came here in the '80s and was a leader in the Knights of Labor movement. Previously he had graduated from Columbia law school, where he was considered to be a student of brilliant promise. After the collapse of the Knights of Labor he was one of the founders of the Socialist Labor party and went to Copenhagen as a delegate to the international in 1910. There he was ousted by Morris Hillquit, who succeeded in gaining first recognition for the Socialist party. De Leon preached Communism throughout his career until his death in 1914. The Socialist Labor party recently warmly denied that it advocated violence, maintaining that it sought industrial communism through political action.

U.S. TO CONTINUE WHEAT CONTROL

Shipments To and From Coun-
try Are to Be Restricted
Despite Peace.

FLOUR ALSO IS INCLUDED

War Trade Board's Licenses
Void; New Ones Issued by
Wheat Director.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The coming of peace will not alter the policy of the United States either in wheat control or control over imports and exports of wheat and wheat flour. The War Trade Board was a strictly war time organization and its affairs are being wound up and all its import and export restrictions are to be removed. The board announced to-day, however, that, effective July 1, all control over the exportation and importation of wheat and wheat flour heretofore vested in the board under the espionage act and the trading with the enemy act, in accordance with the President's proclamation under the wheat guarantee act, will be transferred and vested in the United States Wheat Director.

This means that wheat and flour shipments to and from the United States will be restricted and kept under close supervision, probably for so long a time as the Government guarantees the price of wheat. Such control, it is pointed out, can be used largely to prevent the breaking of the American wheat market from outside sources through bringing in cheaper Canadian or Australian wheat.

All outstanding unused export or import licenses issued by the War Trade Board for wheat or wheat flour are to be revoked, effective July 1, and collectors of customs have been advised that such licenses will have no further force or effect after that date. Ships loading on the first of the month or clearing on that date will have to obtain new licenses from the Wheat Director. The new licenses are to be issued from the Wheat Director's office, at 42 Broadway, New York.

IRISH BURN BRITISH FLAGS.

Sinn Feiners Use Torch in Dublin

—Cheers for De Valera.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DUBLIN, June 29.—The British flag was burned in Dublin Saturday night outside of Trinity College a number of Union Jacks were seized, and the torch applied to them.

Czechs in Siberia Uneasy.

Troops Reported to Threaten to

Fight Their Way Home.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOKYO, June 29 (delayed).—The restless attitude of the Czech-Slovak troops guarding the Trans-Siberian Railroad and on duty elsewhere is causing apprehension among allied representatives. They are said to show a disposition to form a separate army, and their leaders claim that, if necessary, they will fight their way back to Czechoslovakia.

Many desertions among the Czech-Slovak troops are reported, and attempts are being made to pacify the soldiers.

GERMAN CREW FLEES
IN SUBMARINE CHASER

On Way to South America

Without Passports.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

STOCKHOLM, June 29 (delayed).—The German submarine chaser UZ-21, flying the German war flag and commanded by Capt. Ruckteschel, arrived at Gothenburg Thursday. The crew of the chaser, who were without passports, landed and are under police surveillance.

Capt. Ruckteschel did not divulge the destination of the craft upon leaving Kiel. When the UZ-21 reached the open sea he told the crew he would not return, as the honor and fortune of Germany had been lost in the peace treaty. He intended, he said, to proceed to South America and asked the crew to accompany him, leaving the chaser at Gothenburg. Right of the men consented, but the others, having wives and children in Germany, refused.

Where others sell
Why don't you?
LIBERTY BONDS
The best \$10 and \$100 Investments.
John Mule & Co., 51 Broadway.—Ad.

CITY PREPARING TO BID ADIEU TO LIQUOR TO-NIGHT

Thousands Figuring How
Soon Demobilization Will
End Dry Period.

RUSH FOR HOTEL TABLES

Celebration Plans Take Spurt
Here—Some to Continue
Beer and Wine Sale.

With the cabled announcement from President Wilson that the war time prohibition ban will not be removed until demobilization actually is complete, the two classes most interested in New York—the dealers and the consumers—fell to speculating yesterday as to just how long that process should take.

In the apparent unlikelihood of Congressional repeal of war time prohibition the only hope held out to-day—the last on which intoxicating liquor may be sold legally—by the wets lay in the early completion of demobilization and the fulfillment of the President's cabled promise when that becomes a fact.

The public yesterday appeared divided into two camps, those who hope for early demobilization, and the extremists among the dries who pray now that it will not be effected until January 15, the day before the national prohibition amendment becomes effective.

Competent opinion is that at least six or seven weeks must elapse before the army is demobilized and that it will be the middle of end of August before the Secretary of War will so declare. To some extent this will depend upon the number of men Congress determines shall be included in America's standing army. The larger this number shall be the fewer men it will be necessary to discharge or muster out, but in any event something like 600,000 men will have to be transferred to civil life, and this process, authorities said yesterday, would in all probability take six or seven weeks unless army red tape was cut short to meet the situation.

Demobilization Estimated.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, of which Col. Michael Friedman is the head, estimated last night that demobilization could not be completed, at the rate it now is progressing, until September 20. Statistics obtained by the association showed that at noon of June 22 there were a few more than 982,000 officers and men still to be demobilized. The demobilization, the association said, is being conducted at the rate of 322,000 officers and men a month.

"This conclusion," said the association's statement in reference to its estimate that demobilization would be completed by September 20, "is arrived at on the supposition that the usual and regular rate of demobilization will be maintained. On August 22, 664,000 of the 982,000 will have been mustered out, leaving 318,000 still to be mustered out in the following month."

The President's announcement came with something like a shock to the liquor men and the consuming public. For some unknown reason these people held to the belief that New York could not be the last city to be demobilized, and would not go dry with the suddenness that it must to-night if the law is to be complied with to the letter.

"Peace signed to-day and the country goes dry to-morrow. What a knock about that?" "Taint in the cards. I tell you taint in the cards. These and similar expressions of incredulity and disgust were heard throughout the city yesterday all day yesterday as the news got around that to-night at midnight, or 1 o'clock to-morrow morning at the latest, the last whiskey and the last highball must be gulped and once more the appellations Manhattan and Bronx will refer exclusively to the two boroughs of the largest dry city in the world.

Definite word that the ban would not be lifted by Presidential proclamation directed attention again yesterday to the terms and conditions of the war time prohibition measure and the mistaken belief held that no penalty is provided for violations of the law. The law provides that imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine of \$10,000, or both, may be imposed upon conviction, and this fact, it was said yesterday, will be

Continued on Sixth Page.

Shipments of Tobacco

Still Go to Soldiers

ALTHOUGH with the signing of the Peace Treaty THE Sun Tobacco Fund will take no more subscriptions, its work of distributing large amounts of tobacco to American soldiers will go forward until the last of the boys arrive home. Read on page 7 a brief summary of the work of this fund.

The total amount of money spent for tobacco sent to our soldiers in Europe by THE SUN Tobacco Fund is \$442,000.

GERMANY MUST RATIFY PACT TO FREE HER PORTS

Council of Three Notifies
Delegates Blockade Is to
Be Continued.

FORCES EARLY ACTION

Step Necessary Owing to Fail-
ure to Specify a Time Limit
in Peace Treaty.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, June 29.—The Council of Three decided yesterday that Germany need not expect any relaxation of the blockade now pressing so heavily upon her until she ratifies the treaty of peace. This, it is believed, will insure prompt ratification, concerning which some concern is felt here, as these despatches already have indicated.

Realizing that they had made a serious mistake in failing to prescribe the time for ratification by Germany, the council drew up a letter which was handed to the Germans immediately after they signed the treaty, stating that the blockade will not be lifted until Germany ratifies. Undoubtedly this surprised the Germans, and significance is seen in the fact that they were allowed to sign the treaty before they received the note, which means that the Council of Three finally awoke to the fact that the ratification by Germany is fully as important as the signing of the treaty, as the situation affords the disgruntled elements in Germany a chance to defeat what has been accomplished here.

Text of Resolution.

The letter handed to the German peace delegation was in the form of a resolution as follows:

The superior blockade council is instructed to have its management for rescinding restriction upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated Powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of ratification, as provided for at the end of the treaty with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately upon receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany.

The lifting of the blockade, however, will not wait upon ratification by three of the Allies, but merely that of Germany. It is expected that because of this requirement Germany will be the first to ratify. The treaty, however, will not become effective otherwise until three of the allied Powers also have ratified it.

The German constitution is very puzzling to the experts here and the Council of Three was unable to determine just how this ratification is to be accomplished. As has been pointed out in THE SUN, it would seem to require separate action by the Bavarian and Prussian Assemblies as well as by the German Assembly. This vexing problem must be solved by the Germans before the ratification can be completed. The important point is that Germany must notify the Allies that the treaty has been ratified properly before she gets peace.

Signing Lacks the Spectacular.

Seldom has a great international ceremony been so lacking in spectacular interest as the signing of the peace treaty in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles yesterday. A procession of frock coated men picking their way through a crowded room to a small table upon which lay the peace treaty and then returning solemnly to their gilded chairs—this was all that the signing of the treaty which brought the world's greatest war to an end had for the eye.

Lacking all brilliance, and featureless save for one or two incidents, it left a sense of disappointment in the spectators. Only the thought of its tremendous significance caught the breath at times, and even then the thrills were scarce. The Germans themselves were one cause. Nothing could have been more perfumery than the way in which the two professional looking delegates from Berlin signed their names and then marched stiffly back to their seats without a word. Whatever emotion they may have felt was carefully concealed. As through a fog of peace came the presentation of their credentials, they acted like automatons.

With their interest excited by the long preparation for the day, delegates as well as onlookers invaded Versailles long before the hour set for the signing of the treaty. They found the great square hall of the palace filled with delegates to the very doors of the palace. Through these lines the motor cars made their way, the soldiers presenting arms for the dignitaries.

Clemenceau Writes Autograph.

Inside the Hall of Mirrors there was a scene of great confusion, delegates, secretaries, Germans and even private soldiers crowding about the tables. But

Kaiser's Chancellor
Who Asks to Be Tried



THEOBALD VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

Photo by H. H. Bennett

BAUER SAYS HE CAN'T KEEP PACT

Treaty Signed Solely to Avert

National Catastrophe.

Premier Asserts.

HE HAD NO ALTERNATIVE

Germany Will Endeavor to

Fulfill, but Holds Conditions

Are Impossible.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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BERLIN, June 28 (delayed).—Germany was compelled to accept the peace terms presented by the Allies and she gave her signature at Versailles to avert a national catastrophe, the complete demoralization of the people and disorganization everywhere, and most probably the breaking up of the nation.

"There was no alternative, no choice of ways. The duty of the people to maintain the national self-preservation so far as possible, together with the bitter necessity, regarding which the world as yet knows little, forced Germany to put her signature upon the historic document at Versailles."

These are some of the statements made to me to-day by Gustav Adolf Bauer, the new Premier of Germany, in the first interview he has granted since the former labor union secretary took the helm of the German ship of state when it was threatened with wreck in the stormy days at Weimar.

"The compelling force of inexorable circumstances and the development of indescribable conditions write Germany's signature to the dictated peace at Versailles to-day," said the Premier. "That signature in no way changes the conviction of the German people of the injustice done to this peace and of the violence done to the solemn promises contained in the famous fourteen points, nor of the impossibility of carrying out some of its provisions, but having given her signature, although the German people as a whole cries out against the wrong done them by such a peace, Germany will do her utmost to fulfill honorably the conditions

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GAINED WIDEST FAME

BY "SCRAP OF PAPER"

Chancellor Crystallized Spirit

of Nation in Dictum.

Probably the most widely known and quoted statement of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg while he was Imperial German Chancellor, was made before the German Reichstag in August, 1914, when he gave the German viewpoint of what caused led to the war, and made his famous dictum:

EX-CHANCELLOR ASSUMES WAR RESPONSIBILITY

Places Himself at Disposal
of Allies Under Article
227 of Treaty.

REQUEST MADE JUNE 25

Desired to Do So in May, but
Was Dissuaded by the Ger-
man Government.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERLIN, June 28 (delayed).—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, formerly German Chancellor, formally has asked the allied and associated Powers to place him on trial instead of the abdicated Emperor. The former Chancellor says that he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

The request of the former Chancellor was made on June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the conference. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step on May 20, but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German Government. The communication asks Premier Clemenceau to bring the following document to the knowledge of the allied and associated Powers:

"In Article 227 of the peace terms the allied and associated Powers publicly assign his Majesty William II, of Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they announced their resolve to address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former Emperor for purpose of trial.

"With reference thereto I take the liberty of addressing a request to the Powers to let the projected proceedings against his Majesty the Emperor, be taken against me. For this object I hereby place myself at the disposal of the allied and associated Powers.

"As former German Imperial Chancellor I bear for my period of office sole responsibility, as regulated in the German Constitution, for the political acts of the Emperor. I believe I may deduce therefrom the claim that the reckoning which the allied and associated Powers desire to demand for these acts shall be demanded solely of me.

"Being convinced that the allied and associated Powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I may express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request. Signed

"VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG."

"Hollenhofen, June 25."

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—The allied and associated Powers will not ask for the extradition of the former Emperor, the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says he learns, but will ask the Dutch Government, in the name of the League of Nations, to see that Herr Hohenzollern does not escape the moral consequences.

It is expected that as a member of the league, he adds, Holland will inform the former Emperor that he must appear before an international court or leave the country. A highly placed French authority on international law told the correspondent that the proceedings against the former Emperor would be on moral grounds and the sentence would be of a moral character entirely. There is no question of a death sentence or imprisonment, the correspondent was told.

It is probable, the correspondent continues, that the crimes of the former Emperor against international morality in starting the war and in violating Belgian neutrality will be condemned severely. The Hohenzollerns will be declared forever deposed and it will be made impossible for the former Emperor to do further harm by assigning him a place of residence from which he must not move.

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President's Departure Provokes Scarcely a Ripple at French Seaport.

APPLAUSE IS SMALL

Executive Waves His Silk

Hat at Parade of Sing-

ing Socialists.

OFFICIALS SAY FAREWELL

Many Titled Personages Send

Messages of Congratulations

on Peace Work.

By WIRELESS TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 29.—President Wilson received to-day a series of notable despatches as he departed from France. These messages came from King George, King Alfonso and the Emperor of Japan, and congratulated the President on the large part he took during the war and in the Peace Conference.

It was a majestic naval spectacle that President Wilson saw as he stood on the bridge of the George Washington watching the receding shores of Europe and waving farewell as the French shore batteries boomed a parting salute. The United States battleship Oklahoma led the way, with American and French destroyers flanking the Presidential ship on either side. At about 5 o'clock the French escort was ordered back and the destroyers wheeled about and with a parting salute steamed back to the harbor of Brest.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BREST, June 29.—President Wilson, the treaty with Germany signed, sailed from Brest to-day on his return to the United States. The U. S. S. George Washington, carrying the Presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The departure of the President from the soil of France caused scarcely a ripple on the life of this port. There was only a distance of fifty feet from where his special train stopped to where a motor launch was waiting to convey him to the George Washington. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousand who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists singing the "Internationale" debouched from the Rue Siam as the President walked across the pier. The President waved his silk hat to the paraders.

Gathered on the wharf were French and American officials. The first to greet the President were Admiral H. Salaun and Admiral E. N. Benoit of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead of the American Navy and Major-Gen. E. A. Helmick and Brig-Gen. Smedley Butler greeted the President in turn.

Mrs. Wilson received a bouquet of Brittany roses from Mrs. Josephine Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing the American Red Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson, in a navy blue tailored dress, wore a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis and then chatted briefly with Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued and apparently was in a hurry to reach the launch.

Band Plays National Airs.

The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the President descended the steps in the launch. As the launch went into stream a company of marines and veterans of the War presented arms, while cries of "Vive Wilson!" "Vive America!" "Vive la Paix!" arose.

The President stood aft on the launch waving his hat at the crowd on the national bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the Socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor.

"This is America," were the President's words as he shook hands with Capt. Edward McQuay aboard the George Washington. The President and Mrs. Wilson retired to their staterooms as the engines and machinery began to roar and final orders were given.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The destroyers Woolsey and Tarbell were on the port and starboard sides, while the Wickes and Varrell brought up the rear. As the transport moved out the President appeared on the bridge wearing a cap. Rear-Admiral Grayson, the physician, stood near by. The President was silent as he gazed at the disappearing shores of France.

The weather was perfect and there was not a ripple on the ocean as the

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